

The Weekly Museum.

VOL. VII.]

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1794.

[NUMBER 324.]

NEW-YORK: Printed and Published by JOHN HARRISSON, at his Printing-Office, (Yorick's Head) No. 3, Peck Slip.

LETTER

To a GENTLEMAN, who, after seducing an amiable young LADY, forsook her, and occasioned her death.

To Mr. —.

I AM so well acquainted with your character, that I make no doubt of your receiving this letter with cold indifference, at least, if not with indignant slight. But, sir, I ask not your immediate attention to it; your mind, I trust, has not lost all its sensibility; and there will be a time when this letter may act as a monitor; till then, what you have done will appear to be no crime, and you will continue to extend your criminality—until to do wrong shall become your study, your pleasure, and, as it were, your duty. If the many vices which degrade your character, leave you uncertain of my meaning, by this letter, know that the purport of it is to announce the death of Miss —, whom you basely betrayed to shame and dishonor.

Yes, sir; this night she lies in her grave, a monument of your infamy, and an example of the noble pride of virtue, that allows not its possessor to live in shame. Of her dishonor you have the wretched merit.—May you also have a share in her contrition!

In your boyish years, I remember, you bade fair for goodness and wisdom; personal accomplishments seemed to embellish mental worth; but the influence of bad company, and the power of a latent bad disposition, soon changed your conduct and established your character. Wealth and external advantages furnished you with means; and you thought it argued a want of spirit, not to employ these in the ruin of innocence. I know that many have fallen victims to your arts, who in fact had little else but reputation, to mark the distinction between them and the worthless. The conquest over such was easy, and therefore to you, satiating and unsatisfiable.

To ruin virtue, when a principle of the mind and a guide to the actions, seemed a more glorious undertaking; and you entered on it with a malignant spirit, and unabating ardor. Had your cruelty been confined to those, who, wanting wealth, want friends, it is probable we had remained ignorant of it; but when you dared to degrade rank, equal to your own, there baseness could no longer be concealed.

When I review the arts which you practised, in the ruin of that beautiful unfortunate, who has just left the world, I know not whether to be most indignant against your profligacy, or to wonder at the ingenuity which marked every step you took.—

In reputation and fortune, you knew the family to be equal, if not superior to your own. This daughter's education was the only pleasure of her parents' declining days. Her heart was carefully tutored to every worthy thought; and it was a pleasing reflection, that her early merit spoke her to be amiable, ingenuous and sensible.

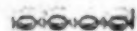
But unhappily, there is in female youth a critical period, when sensibility of soul leaves them susceptible of many impressions; and while it is experience only that can guide them to discriminate between those impressions; her few years kept her ignorant of that experience. It was this period you chose for the accomplishment of your design. You interposed, ere the laws of right and wrong, the nice boundaries of prudence could be established. You laid your plans with penetration and subtlety, and concealed their depth with hypocrisy. The victim of your artifices had not yet learned, that one might smile and deceive; and at a time when she believed every one as much a friend to sincerity and undisguised truth as herself, you taught her by sad experience, what happier females know only by report,—that an ingenious mind is ever in danger from the machinations of a designing world.

Every crime, like this of yours, takes from the general character of youth, and stamps a degree of infamy on us, which heightens the common prejudices. But, independent of this, were the consequences of your profligacy confined to one alone? Was Emilia the only sufferer by her folly and your guilt? No.—Your cruelty has even extended beyond your intention—even beyond the grave. Think, sir, of her parents. You never were ignorant of their worth, nor a stranger to their friendship. This daughter was their only comfort, saved from the wreck of a numerous family, and the tender care that made life desirable. But the horrors of such a disappointment are only describable in their effects. So baneful and so speedy have these been, that it is probable, ere this reaches you, there will not survive one individual belonging to the family to reproach you with your baseness.

Do not, sir, review this mournful calamity, with a smile of conscious pride and power. Do not trace the steps which led to it, and boast of their success. You have no cause to elevate your mind; you triumphed over virtue; you triumphed over humanity; you lie red at the distress which you occasioned; and deserted the object with an unfeeling speed.

But, sir, although you may carry your pride to the lowest grave, your power draws apace to its period. Health, even with temperance and virtue, has neither permanence nor certainty. Pensive moments will come to make you wretched; when you least expect them. The days of your seeming prosperity wear to their end; your pleasure decays in every enjoyment. All that serenity, which seemed to light you on the way to happiness, is but the "unreal mockery" of a deluded mind. A cloud of misery hangs over your head, to darken the days of remorse: when they come, as soon they must, you will be the first to pronounce, that you are unfit to live, yet more unfit to die.

Reserve this letter for the first interview you shall have with yourself: If that interview be of your own seeking, it will be a friendly dissuasive; if not, and you be driven by dilettante to seek for death, it will join with your bitterest reflections: your end will be miserable, as your life has been vicious.



THE GENEROUS NEGROES.

A TRAGICAL HISTORY.

IN an out plantation upon the borders of Potuxen, a river in Maryland, there lived a planter, who was master of a great number of negro slaves. The increase of these poor creatures is always an advantage to the planter, their children being born slaves; for which reason, the owners are very well pleased when they marry.

Among these negroes, there happened to be two who had lived always together, and contracted an intimate friendship, which went on for several years in an uninterrupted course. Their joys and their griefs were natural; their confidence in each other was entire; distrust and suspicion were passions they had no notion of. The one was a bachelor, the other married to a slave of his own complexion, by whom he had several children. It happened that the head of this small family, rose early one morning, on a leisure day, to go far into the woods a hunting, in order to entertain his wife and children at night with some provisions better than ordinary. The bachelor slave, it seems, had for some time entertained a passion for his friend's wife; which, from the sequel of the story, he had endeavored to stifle, but in vain. The impatience of his desires prompted him to take this opportunity of the husband's absence, to practice upon the weakness of the woman; which accordingly he did, and was so unfortunate as to succeed in his attempt. The hunter, who found his prey

much nearer home than usual, returned some hours sooner than was expected, laden with the spoils of the day, and full of the pleasing thoughts of feasting and rejoicing with his family, over the fruits of his labor. Upon his entering his shed, the first object that struck his eyes were his wife and friend asleep in the embraces of each other. A man acquainted with the passions of human nature, will easily conceive the astonishment, the rage, and the despair that overpowered the poor Negro at once; his cries and broken accents awakened the guilty couple, whose shame and confusion were equal to the agonies of the injured husband. After a considerable pause on both sides, he expostulated with his friend in terms like these: "My wrongs are greater than I am able to express; and far too great for me to bear. My wife!—but I blame not her.—After a long and lasting friendship exercised under all the severities of a most irksome captivity; after mutual repeated instances of affection and fidelity; could I suspect my friend, my bosom friend should prove a traitor? I thought myself happy, even in bondage, in the enjoyment of such a friend and such a wife; but cannot bear the thoughts of life with liberty, after having been so basely betrayed by both. You both are lost to me, and I to you; I soon shall be at rest; live and enjoy your time. Adieu." Having said this he turned away and went out with a resolution to die immediately. The guilty negro followed him, touched with the quickest sense of remorse for his treachery: "'Tis I alone (said he) who am guilty; and I alone am not fit to live. Let me intreat you to forgive your wife, who was overcome by my importunities. I promise never to give either of you the least disquiet for the future: Live and be happy together, and think of me no more. Bear with me for this night, and to-morrow you shall be satisfied." Here they both wept and parted. When the husband went out in the morning to his work, the first thing he saw was his friend hanging upon the bough of a tree before the cabin-door.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

ON CHUSING A COMPANION FOR LIFE.

Mr. Harrington,

WE are obliged to your correspondent, F. B. in your Museum of the 12th inst. for the interesting reflections he was pleased to give us on the "Choice of a Companion for life;" but I think his remarks rather wide; and there is nothing, in the singular, discoverable throughout his observations, yet, from the style, one would be led to think he directed his advice particularly to women; from which, taking into view the quotation he made, I am led to imagine, that, he must be a married man whose wife does not appear as fond of him as he could wish, or else a deformed youth, whose attractions do not command the warmest affections and esteem of the ladies. I therefore conclude, that his reflections are not candid and devoid of prejudice.

I presume, sir, to state both sides of the question, and point particularly at each sex. And, as I am of the male gender, I shall begin with the women.

It is a sage advice, which I have often received, never marry a widow, of all creatures on earth, unless her first husband was hanged or put to death for some scandalous crime, otherwise, she will be humming him in your ears on the slightest disagreement.

Howard says, "who marries a woman superior to himself in birth or fortune, will have as many masters as she has relations;" and strongly discommends picking a wife off a dunghill, for fear of dirtying your family.

A religious woman, another observes, is most likely to be honest, because it is a chance if she possesses wit enough to be otherwise.

Many acknowledge the infirmities of the mind to grow with those of the body; consequently, every defection discoverable in youth, will likely sparkle in old age, as that is a season when sensibility, the veil of infirmities, fadeth away.

And above all other marks, look for cleanliness; for without that a woman is nothing; and where that unites with good nature, it is more than likely all other amiable and agreeable qualities centre.

Of all the gracious boons of Heaven,

Grant me a good wife;

There's not on earth a greater curse

Than matrimonial strife.

And so much for the women. A word or two now for my own sex.

Try a man's temper. He who can only love where he is beloved, is ungrateful, passionate, and ignorant; and upon the slightest offence, will bel- low out like a mad bull. There is a selfishness in his character, which cannot belong to the true lover; and I will warrant him as peevish as any old maid. Pray Heaven to avert your connection with such a creature.

It is said that a reformed rake makes the best husband. It is also said, that a Bear may be tamed, but he is a Bear still:—But you must feed well a Bear, and keep him close chained, and take very good care you do not offend him, or ten to one but he will shake hands with you. I beg pardon of the rakes for comparing them to Bears; but was I a woman, I don't know which of the two I should chuse for a companion.

As to Gamblers, Horse racers, Cock fighters, and Tavern hauners; I presume daily examples sufficiently occur to make any remarks on such creatures entirely unnecessary; all their infirmities, like those of women, grow with age; and must certainly be abominable to every rational soul.

An ignorant man cannot be agreeable, all his blunders in public conversation must be like a two edged sword to the sensibility of a well bred woman.

Despise a proud man; shun the dirt of a sop; fly a passionate man; and be above the controul of a fool.

Nor look for riches, nor pomp; if a man courts you from pure motives, is his understanding good, will his character bear scrutinizing, can he maintain you, and do you love him—marry.

July 24.

MATRIMONICUS.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM. ROSALINE.—A PASTORAL. In Three Parts.

PART I.

INTO a sweet jessamine bow'r,
Fair ROSALINE enter'd with fear,
To shelter herself from a shower,
She saw by the clouds must be near.

'Twas so, they approached her nigher,
With darkness the Heavens was spread;
The elements seem'd on fire,
And the thunders roll'd over her head.

She wildly look'd round at the sight,
Her mind was oppress'd with alarms;
She sunk, and she fainted with fright,
She reviv'd in ALCANDER's fond arms.

She shriek'd, she started, she blush'd,
Yet this with a pleasing surprise;
All nature now seem'd to be hush'd,
And pleasure it glow'd in her eyes.

He vow'd, he protested and swore,
Ever constant and loving he'd prove;
That he never would leave her no more,
If she would consent to his love.

She, with shame, tho' with pleasure adher'd
To that love which before was begun;
ALCANDER all lovely appear'd,
She consented and she was undone.

PART II.

ROSALINE'S COMPLAINT:
ON the bank of a river so deep,
Where the waters glide gently on,
SAD ROSALINE sat down to weep,
For ALCANDER her lover was gone.

The fairest and faithfulest she,
Of all that trip'd o'er the plains;
But alas! the most fickle was he,
Amongst all the shepherds and swains.

How kind and endearing was he
Till I granted him what he desir'd;
But you virgins take warning by me;
His love from that moment expir'd.

But beware, ye bright virgins, beware,
If my wandering shepherd you meet;
Alas! he's bewitchingly fair,
When he speaks there is music so sweet.

Thus she mourn'd; what a scene! all around
The birds flag'd their wings at her sighs;
The valleys her sorrows resound,
And the streams shew her blubbered eyes.

All nature takes part in her woe,
A cloud o'er the Heavens was spread;
The winds had forgotten to blow,
And the willows hung over her head.

PART III.

ROSALINE'S DEATH.
YE maidens, who blest'd in your loves,
Live strangers to sorrow or care,
Oh! pity a damsel, that proves
The heart-breaking pangs of despair.
Ye warblers, who sing on the trees,
In your chirping no pleasure I find;
Poor blessings, poor comforts are these,
Since ALCANDER's prov'd, false and unkind.
Bear witness, each garden and grove;
Bear witness, each fountain and vale,
How oft he has told me his love,
How oft I have heard his fond tale.
But ah! cruel change that he's made,
Far from him forever to part;
My presence and love he's solade,
No place I possess in his heart.

Some desert all barren and blake,
Shall shield me from every eye,
There, ALCANDER, I'll weep for your sake,
I'll weep, cruel man, and I'll die.

Thus she spoke—then she went to a wood,
To the oak her keen sorrows she sigh'd;
Refusing all manner of food,
Till forsaken, she laid down and dy'd.

July 18.

DAMON.

A PROPHECY in the Year 1787.

IN North America there shall arise
Three forms of government—the first most
wife,
Shall spread its influence like the cheering sun,
While the Republic's govern'd by a WASHINGTON.
The second (like a star) less glorious shall appear—
The third (and last) a bloody robe shall wear!

DEAN SWIFT

USED to say—I hate Lent; I hate different
diets, and frumity with butter, and herb
porridge, and the four devout faces of people who
only put on religion for seven weeks.

NEW-YORK, JULY 26.

BY the French accounts of which there have been received as late as the 27th of May, it appears that the French have been more successful than have been before represented. In an action of the 11th with General Claifair, the latter is said to have suffered a total defeat. By what means he had rallied, so as to be in force again, on the 17th, is not said; but it seems that he was in a condition of forming the left wing of the army which had made dispositions for a general attack upon that day; and that he was so unsuccessful in conducting that business, as to lose upwards of 100 pieces of cannon; 300 horses, and 1500 men as prisoners, besides the killed and wounded; the number of which is not mentioned.

The last accounts from England are verbal, bro't by Capt. Hazard from a vessel which he spoke about the 17th inst. and which was 35 days from Bristol—from these and other accounts we learn that the French have been uniformly victorious by land—that the English Fleet was ordered up to port—and that the Algerines were blocked in by the Portuguese.

The Capt. of a schooner arrived at Boston from Breff, says, 100 prizes arrived there in six weeks, among which was a Dutch ship worth five millions of dollars.

We hear that a murder was committed last Wednesday afternoon, on the body of an infant child, in the Bowery road by its inhuman Mother. The particulars with the result of the Jury of inquest we have not heard.

A passenger in the ship Columbus 33 days from Cadiz, informs that on the 14th of May, a Spanish fleet of 13 ships of the line and 6 frigates, sailed from Cadiz, supposed to intercept the French convoy from the Chesapeake; a thousand men were impressed in one night to man this fleet. He informs also that the Spaniards have a perfect knowledge of the shipments on board of the Chesapeake fleet, even to the number of barrels of flour. He saw and conversed with Captain Burnham, who was redeemed and lately released from Algiers, who informs that our prisoners are treated at Algiers with great cruelty. Captain Burnham was indebted for his release to the mediation of the commander of a Dutch man of war; without whose mediation 4000 dollars would not have been accepted for his redemption.

From Canada we have intelligence that a large number of inhabitants have associated and addressed Lord Dorchester, with assurances of their determination to support government. It appears that revolution principles are rapidly spreading in that province.

A letter from Montreal, dated July 5, to a gentleman in this city, says, "For this week past they have been carting to Lachine", all Governor Simcoe's Stores, the best part of which is for his new fort on the Miami. There are 4 very large field pieces, and 2000 stand of arms for it. They are recruiting here with a great deal of spirit. In 2 weeks they have got above 600 recruits. The bounty is 15 and 20 guineas."

* The place at which all goods intended for Upper Canada are deposited.

We hear from good authority and with great pleasure communicate, that the French, about the end of March, sent corvettes Le Fabius and La Dufille, to cruise in the latitude of the Ca-

nary Islands, for the vessel in which Moir and Palmer were to be transported. These corvettes were to be relieved by two others about the beginning of May. [Gen. Adv.]

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London to his correspondent in this city, received by the ship Theresa.

"I hope before this that you are satisfied that no war can take place between America and this country, as Great Britain means to pay for every American cargo that has been condemned since the war."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated on Tuesday.

"A pilot boat, just come up, brings accounts of the arrival in Hampton Roads of ten sail of merchantmen, part of the convoy which had escaped, together with the Peatrix, Lacastes, and another vessel carrying guns—particulars we have not heard. The pilot does not recollect the name of the vessels, except the brig Eliza, of New-York. La Concorde frigate they seem to think would escape, as she was a long way to windward when they separated, standing S. E. and is a fast sailor. Knowing what pleasure it would afford you to hear that so much property of our friends and allies, is still secure to them, notwithstanding the treachery and deep laid scheme of those infamous marauders, the British, I took the first opportunity to write you. Next post you may expect particulars." [Diary.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax, to his correspondent in this city, dated July 4.

"As a restoration of property, improperly captured in the West-Indies, has been ordered, and restitution for vessels illegally taken is to be made. I am in hopes that calamity will be avoided, and our happy communication continued.

"Admiral Murry is expected here hourly, with a large squadron of men of war; perhaps he may first visit your coast."

Arrived at the Capes of Delaware, the following English armed vessels, being part of Admiral Murry's fleet, viz.

Africa, 64 guns,	} Frigates.
Cleopatra, 32, and	
Thisbe, 28.	

An Officer of the Africa is in town.

Captain Evers of the brig Altonia, in 45 days from Lisbon, informs that on the 20th of May a Danish ship arrived there, the captain of which informed he saw several Dutch merchantmen, and a large frigate, captured by the French fleet. May 30, previous to his sailing, a Portuguese ship arrived at Lisbon from Hamburg, the Captain of which informed he saw the English fleet, consisting of several armed vessels, recapture the Dutch vessels from the French, and also says he saw seven of the Dutch vessels on fire, the English fleet not having men to man them.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, May 27.

There has been another action on the 21st of May, near Tournay, between the republican army commanded by Pichegru and the combined armies. These last were forced to cross the Scheldt, after a bloody action which lasted 24 hours. The French lost two pieces of artillery, took seven and made 500 prisoners.

On the 20th May the right of the French was at Binch and was to advance on Mons or Charleroi; their head quarters still at Courtrai, the left extending near Ostend.

COURT of HYMEN.

MARRIED

On Friday evening the 18 inst. by the Rev. Dr. Beach, Mr. DANIEL M'FALL, of Ireland, to Mrs. REBECCA JACKSON, of this city.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Mr. OWEN FLANNAGAN, of New York, grocer, to Miss MARY M'CURTIN, late of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Folter, Mr. JOHN R. HARRINGTON, to Mrs. CATHARINE PERRINE—both of this city.

* * * Now in the Press, and will be Published in a few days, DR. PRIESTLY'S LETTERS TO THE JEWS, with DAVID LEVY'S ANSWERS, &c.

AN EXCELLENT PAINT MILL
For Sale, cheap for Cash. Enquire at this Office.

TEN BROOK and CHAPMAN,

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have just opened, in addition to their usual assortment, a variety of the following articles, viz. Black, white and coloured fannings and letestrings, peatings, modes and sarfets, tam-boured, book, jaconet, India and British muslins, muslin handkerchiefs, plain and tam-boured muslin cravats, lawns, cambricks, Irish linens, blue, red and purple furniture cottons, rich furniture and gown chintzes, fancy calicoes, muslinets, corded dimities, white and coloured silk hose, plain and ribbed cotton and thread hose, superfine cloths, coatings, cassimeres, rattinets, shalpoons, durants and tammies.—Together with many other articles not particularized.

N. B. As the above Goods were purchased at a very considerable deduction from their current prices, they are enabled to sell them on such terms as they conceive will merit the attention of those who may wish to become purchasers. July 26.

PAINTINGS and WAX-WORK.

THE Exhibition of PAINTINGS and WAX-WORK, at Mrs M'Ewen's, No. 75, Broad-Street, is continued open from 9 o'clock in the Morning till 7 in the Evening, every day, (Sundays excepted) after which time no admittance. July 26. 24—t.f.

A New and Beautiful Museum.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that there is contained in the front apartments, of the present Museum, the largest collection of Birds, Butterflies, Insects and Beates in America; from Europe, Asia, Africa and America—The collection contains near 600 Birds, upwards of 2000 Insects, some most Elegant Paintings, a Ship of 14 guns completely rigged, made entirely of Glass, a Concert Musical Clock, which plays five different instruments, the Harpsicord, Piano Forte, 2 Flutes and the Organ; this Clock cost near 300 Dollars. Admittance into this Museum three shillings, or four for inspecting both Museums.

GARDINER BAKER.

New-York, July 26, 1794.

24—t.f.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

LOST, on Wednesday evening, a third joint of a CONCERT PITCH FLUTE, Marked Longman and Broderip, No. 26, Chancery-Lane, London; whosoever has found it and will deliver it to the Printer, shall receive the above Reward.

Court of Apollo.

The CONTENTED LABOURER.

SOME boast of their riches and some of high life,
I boast of what's better, I mean a good wife,
With her, tho' a shilling I've scarce at command,
I'm as happy as any great man in the land.
To work I go early, am cheerful all day,
The same when employ'd as I am when at play;
And when to my cottage at eve I repair,
I'm met with a smile from a good natur'd fair.
The supper is ready, it matters not what,
If this, it is right, and the same if 'tis that;
Contentment's a feast, and what more can I wish,
A relish it gives to the most homely dish,
Ye bachelors list, and with care now attend,
To this my advice, for it comes from a friend;
If you would lead happy peaceable lives,
Be good first yourselves, and you'll all have good WIVES.

JAMES HEARD AND Co.
No. 84 (formerly 91,) William-Street.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Public in general, that they have, and are opening, a very general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the present, and approaching season, many of which are purchased at reduced prices for Cash, which they will dispose of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at such prices as will render them an object worthy of attention.

New-York, May 10, 1794.

13 tf

GEORGE YOULE,
Plumber and Pewterer,

INFORMS his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed from No. 54 to No. 284, Water-Street, between Peck and New-Slips, where he still continues to carry on his business as usual: viz. making of House leads and Scuppers, head and mid-ship pumps, lining of Cisterns, Gutters, &c. He also makes Pewter d'ill Worms suitable for Stills from 10 to 3000 gallons—Likewise manufactures Spoons and Candle Moulds of every size—where the Public may be supplied in any quantity and on as reasonable terms as any of his branch of business in New-York.

May 24. 15 tf

HENRY M. DOBBS.

HAVING conducted the Watch Making Business for Mr. John J. Staples, Jun. and his having now declined it, H. M. DOBBS has taken a shop, No. 64, Wall-Street, opposite the Tontine Coffee-House, where he carries on said Business. He pledges himself to those Gentlemen and Ladies, that have estimable watches, to directly repair them himself, as he has, with sincere regret, known great abuses committed, from the want of experience, in many who profess to know that most beautiful and curious art.

N.B. Those watches that were sold by him while at Mr. Staples's he continues to warrant.

A few handsome English and French Silver warranted Watches, on hand.

June 14.

18—tf.

JUST OPENED.

By **JAMES HARRISON,**
No. 38, MAIDEN-LANE.

ELEGANT PRINTS; coloured & uncoloured, by the first masters; which will be sold upon reasonable terms.

New-York, February 1, 1794.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Made at the New-York Cotton and Linen Manufactory, and for sale by **ANDREW STOCKHOLM**, at No. 303, Pearl-Street, formerly Queen Street, near Peck Slip.

A Great variety of striped and plain nankeens, for the summer season, calculated for ladies or gentlemen, which will be retailed for the present.

Also will be ready in a few days,

German stripes, thicksets, bridgetts, or rib de-lours, satinetts, jeans, pillow fustians, dimities, crossovers, checks, and bed ticken, stocking yarn of different qualities, and candle wick.

Orders for cotton goods of any quality made to pattern, on the shortest notice.

Wanted, workmen in the cotton line, and likewise a number of apprentices, either girls or boys, from 7 years old and upwards.

June 14.

18—tf.

RICHARD and BENJAMIN CARMAN,
HAVE Commenced the **HATTERS BUSINESS**, at No. 60, Catharine Street, and at the corner of Front and King-streets—where they intend carrying it on in an extensive line.

Masters of Vessels and others, may be supplied with any quantity of either Coarse or Fine Hats, on the shortest notice.

New-York July, 10th, 1794.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun.
HATTER,

HAVING commenced Business at No. 13 Old-Slip, acquaints his friends and the Public, that he is now carrying it on in all its respective branches; where they may at all times be supplied with **HATS** of any quality or fashion, on reasonable terms.

N. B. Orders from the country executed with punctuality.

New-York, May 24.

15 tf

NOTICE.

By order of Benjamin Coe, Esquire, first judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Queens-County, in the State of New York.

Notice is hereby given to John Van Lew, late of Flushing, in the county of Queens, and State of New-York, an absent debtor, and all others whom it may concern, that, on application and due proof made to him, the said Judge, pursuant to the directions of the Law of the State of New-York, entitled "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th day of April, in the year 1786. He hath directed all the Estate, real and personal, within the county of Queens, of the said John Van Lew, an absent debtor, to be seized, and that unless, the said John Van Lew doth discharge his debts within one year after this public notice of such seizure, all his Estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors.

Queens-County March 22, 1794.

17.

HENRY VAN BEUREN, jun.

No. 133, corner of Water-Street and Fly-Market,
Has for sale,

JAMAICA spirits, coniac brandy, Holland geneva, Lisbon wine, old methiglen, country rum, molasses, old cyder vinegar, hyfen and touchong teas, pepper, mustard, chocolate, coffee, indigo, snuff, empty bottles, brown sugars, India sugars, mels pork by bbl. or lb. And has likewise for sale sixty bushels of Hemp-Seed.

New-York, May 31.

16—tf.

The MANUAL EXERCISE

Is just Published, and for Sale at this Office.
Price six-pence.

Just received per the last arrivals from London
and for sale by

CALEB HAVILAND, TAYLOR,
No. 77, late 13, Golden-Hill-Street.

A elegant assortment of superfine London broad cloths, with trimmings of suitable colors and quality.

Tamboured vest shapes, on cassimeres, mullins, muslinets.

Sattins, florentines, nankeens, &c.

Which he is determined to sell on as low terms as can be afforded by any person in this city; he returns his thanks to those gentlemen, who have hitherto favored him with their custom, and now assures them and the public in general, that he will exert his endeavors to please to the utmost, all who will honor him with their future custom.

New-York, May 10.

13 tf

S. L O Y D,

Stay, Mantua-Maker and Milliner.

BEGB leave to inform her friends and the public in general, that she carries on the above business in all its branches, at No. 21, Great Dock-Street.—She returns her most grateful acknowledgements to her friends and the public for past favors and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

Those ladies who please to favor her with their commands, may depend on the utmost exertions to give satisfaction, and the lowest terms.

Orders from town or country punctually obeyed:

July 20, 1793.

71—17.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED BLACK LEAD POTS,

Equal to any imported and cheaper.

BBLACK LEAD, both coarse and fine, for the purpose of blackening Franklin Stoves, and rons with brass heads, Plains of various sorts good Glue, Brands, of copper or cast iron, of any description, Screw Augers, Pots, Kettles, Griddles, Pye Pans, iron Tea Kettles, wool and cotton Cards, &c.—Also, a general assortment of **IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.**

Lately imported, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms, by

GARRET H. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 2, Beekman-Slip.

EDUCATION.

TO accommodate such young ladies as wish to be farther advanced in their education, are unwilling to attend school the common hours, Mr. **ELY** will attend from 6 till 8 A. M. through the summer, at his seminary, No. 91, Beekman-Street. Arithmetic and Geography will be principally attended to: Other branches if required. May 3.

QUEEN of FRANCE.

Just Published and for Sale by J. Fellows, No. 131, Water-Street, and at this Office.

MEMOIRS of the celebrated Maria Antoinette, cidevant queen of France, including her armours and intrigues. Ornamented with six elegant copper plate prints. To which is added an authentic account of her trial.

"Il n'y a rien qui pousse tant à la vertu, que l'horreur et l'abhorrement du vice."

BRANTOME.

"Nothing is a greater excitement to virtue, than the abhorrence of vice."

BREAD KEGS.

BBREAD KEGS of different sizes, made and sold at No. 431, Pearl-Street, where Bakers, Grocers and others, may be supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms for cash.

May 22, 1794.

WILLIAM CARGILL.

